Martin Gorski

LATE A REPRESENTATIVE FROM
ILLINOIS

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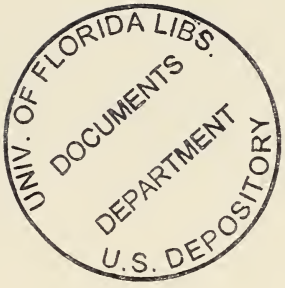

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Memorial Services

HELD IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE UNITED STATES, TOGETHER WITH
REMARKS PRESENTED IN EULOGY OF

Martin Gorski

LATE A REPRESENTATIVE FROM
ILLINOIS

U.S.
50-E172

Eighty-first Congress
Second Session

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Biography

MARTIN GORSKI was born in Poland, October 30, 1886; immigrated in 1889 to the United States with his parents, who settled in Chicago, Ill.; attended the public and high schools; was graduated from business college and from Chicago (Ill.) Law School in 1917; was admitted to the bar in 1917 and commenced practice in Chicago, Ill.; assistant State's attorney, 1918–20; master in chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County, Ill., 1929–42; elected as a Democrat to the Seventy-eighth, Seventy-ninth, and Eightieth Congresses and served from January 3, 1943, until his death; had been reelected to the Eighty-first Congress; died in Chicago, Ill., December 4, 1949; interment in Resurrection Cemetery (Village of Justice).

In the House of Representatives

TUESDAY, *March 28, 1950.*

Mr. REGAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 521) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That on Wednesday, the 17th day of May 1950, immediately after the approval of the Journal, the House shall stand in recess for the purpose of holding memorial services as arranged by the Committee on House Administration under the provisions of clause (1) (j) (2) (C) of rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The order of exercises and proceedings of the service shall be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on the life, character, and public service of deceased Members. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Speaker shall call the House to order and then as a further mark of respect to the memories of the deceased he shall declare the House adjourned.

* * * * *

The resolution was agreed to.

Memorial Services
in the
House of Representatives

Eighty-first Congress
Second Session

Memorial Service Program

Prelude, sacred selections (11:30 to 12)
United States Air Force Symphony Orchestra

Presiding officer----------The Speaker, Hon. Sam Rayburn

Invocation----------The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D.

A cappella Emmette Spiritum (Schuetky), Lord's Prayer (Malott)
USAF Band Glee Club

Scripture reading and prayer----------The Chaplain

Roll of deceased Members-The Clerk of the House of Representatives

Devotional silence.

Address----------Hon. Brooks Hays
Representative from the State of Arkansas

Solo: Bless This House (Brahe), Recessional (De Koven)
Master Sgt. Glenn Darwin, USAF

Address----------Hon. John Davis Lodge
Representative from the State of Connecticut

Taps----------Master Sgt. Arthur Will

Echo----------Staff Sgt. Carl Costenbader

Benediction ----------The Chaplain

Martin Gorski

Memorial Services

WEDNESDAY, *May 17, 1950.*

The SPEAKER of the House of Representatives (Mr. Rayburn) presided.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D. D.:

Almighty God, in the life of each of us there are times when all our feelings seem to impose silence.

Grant that in this hour of sacred memory we may enter into a blessed communion with Thy Spirit, and the spirit of all upon whom Thou hast bestowed the glorious benediction, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

Hear us for the sake of the Christ, our Saviour. Amen.

The United States Air Force Band Glee Club sang a cappella Emmette Spiritum (Schuetky) and Lord's Prayer (Malott).

The CHAPLAIN. The Scripture readings are taken from the Old and New Testaments.

Psalm 85:

I will hear what God the Lord will say, for He will speak peace unto His people and to His saints.

Psalm 90:

Lord, Thou hast been our dwelling place in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou art God.

So teach us to number our days, that we may apply our hearts unto wisdom.

Then from the New Testament these gracious words which were spoken by our blessed Lord:

John 14:

Let not your heart be troubled; ye believe in God, believe also in me.

In my Father's house are many mansions; if it were not so, I would have told you. I go to prepare a place for you.

And if I go and prepare a place for you, I will come again and receive you unto Myself, that where I am there ye may be also.

Peace I leave with you, My peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you. Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid.

In St. Paul's great chapter on the resurrection, the fifteenth of First Corinthians, we find these words:

Now is Christ risen from the dead, and become the first fruits of them that slept.

For since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead.

For as in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive.

Therefore, my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, for as much as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord.

May God add His blessing to these readings from His holy word.

The closing verses from the poem entitled "Victory," by Alfred Noyes:

"There's but one gift that all our dead desire,
One gift that men can give, and that's a dream,
Unless we, too, can burn with that same fire
Of sacrifice: die to the things that seem;
"Die to the little hatreds; die to greed;
Die to the old ignoble selves we knew;
Die to the base contempts of sect and creed,
And rise again, like these, with souls as true.
"Nay (since these died before their task was finished)
Attempt new heights, bring even their dreams to birth—
Build us that better world, Oh, not diminished
By one true splendor that they planned on earth.
"And that's not done by sword, or tongue, or pen,
There's but one way. God make us better men."

Let us pray.

Most merciful and gracious God, the God of our fathers and of their succeeding generations, through Thy holy word Thou has spoken and in our hearts Thy voice is heard.

Thou art the author and disposer of human life, from whom our spirits have come and unto whom they return.

We thank Thee for Thy servants who walked and worked with us for a little while upon this earth and who now are with Thee in heavenly blessedness, having received, as the reward of their faith and their fidelity, the salvation of their souls.

We rejoice that whatever was noble and beautiful in their life, in Thy sight and in our sight, abides forever. We bless Thee for the gloricus testimony that they sought to serve their generation according to Thy holy will and were numbered among those who do justly, who love mercy, and who walk humbly with the Lord. We have not said "farewell" but only "good night," hoping on some blessed morn to

meet and dwell with them in hallowed union in that land whose language is music and where joys are unceasing.

Grant unto the sorrowing and the lonely the consolation of Thy grace. May they yield themselves without murmur or complaint to the dispensations of Thy providence for Thou dost give and Thou dost take away, and blessed is Thy name forevermore. Help them to lay hold of the peace and the eternal companionship of the Christ.

We pray that Thou will continue to bless our Nation. We are not asking Thee to deal with us in any preferential manner. May we be a people whose God is the Lord.

May we be loyal partners with all who are laboring to build the kingdom of justice and righteousness, the social order in which there shall be peace and good will among men. Enable us to carry on in faith, in faithfulness, and in the fear of the Lord as we daily meet the problems and tasks which challenge the consecration of our noblest manhood and womanhood.

In Christ's name we pray. Amen.

ROLL OF DECEASED MEMBERS

Mr. Alney E. Chaffee, reading clerk of the House of Representatives, read the following roll:

BERT HENRY MILLER, a Senator from the State of Idaho: Born December 15, 1879; lawyer; graduate Brigham Young University 1901 and Cumberland University Law School; prosecuting attorney of Fremont County, Idaho, 1912–14; elected attorney general of Idaho 1934, reelected 1936; regional attorney, Fair Labor Standards Act, Seattle, Wash., region; elected justice of Idaho Supreme Court 1944; elected to the United States Senate 1948; died October 8, 1949.

CLYDE MARTIN REED, a Senator from the State of Kansas: Born October 19, 1871; teacher, mail clerk, editor and publisher; secretary to the Governor of Kansas in 1919; appointed member Kansas Court of Industrial Relations 1920; chairman of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission 1921–24; Governor of Kansas 1929–31; elected to the United States Senate 1938, reelected 1944; died November 8, 1949.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

RICHARD JOSEPH WELCH, Fifth Congressional District of California: Born February 13, 1869; machinist; State senator 1901–13; harbor master, port of San Francisco, 1903–07; supervisor city and county of San Francisco, 1916–26; member of the Seventieth to the Eighty-first Congresses, inclusive (12 successive Congresses); died September 10, 1949.

GEORGE JOSEPH BATES, Sixth Congressional District of Massachusetts: Born February 25, 1891; member State house of representatives, 1918–24; mayor of Salem, 1924–37; Member of the Seventy-fifth and six succeeding Congresses; died November 1, 1949.

MARTIN GORSKI, Fifth Congressional District of Illinois: Born October 30, 1886; lawyer; graduate Chicago Law School, 1917; assistant State's attorney, Cook County, 1918–20; master in chancery, superior court, Cook County, 1929–42; Member of the Seventy-eighth to the Eighty-first Congresses, inclusive; died December 4, 1949.

SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND, First Congressional District of Virginia: Born May 4, 1872; teacher; lawyer; attended Gloucester Academy and William and Mary College; president of the Chamber of Commerce of Newport News, and vice president, Virginia State Bar Association; Member of the Sixty-fifth to the Eighty-first Congresses, inclusive (17 consecutive Congresses); died February 16, 1950.

RALPH EDWIN CHURCH, Thirteenth Congressional District of Illinois: Born May 5, 1883; lawyer; graduate University of Michigan, 1907, and Northwestern University, 1909; member State house of representatives, 1916–32; lieutenant commander, United States Naval Reserve, 1938–41; delegate, Interparliamentary Conference, Oslo, Norway, 1939; Member, Seventy-fourth to the Seventy-sixth and Seventy-eighth to the Eighty-first Congresses; died March 21, 1950.

Mrs. NORTON, a Representative from the State of New Jersey, standing in front of the Speaker's rostrum, placed a memorial rose in a vase as the name of each deceased Member was read by the Clerk.

There followed a period of devotional silence, during which the Members stood.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. Hays].

Hon. BROOKS HAYS, a Representative from the State of Arkansas, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS BY HON. BROOKS HAYS

Mr. HAYS of Arkansas. Mr. Speaker this is one of the occasions when it is appropriate to speak of the unity the House of Representatives cherishes. We wish to accentuate our common creed, to contemplate the common experience of death and our common faith which triumphs over it.

The story of a man's life is never told in the offices he holds, or the honors he receives. It is only inadequately related in the things he does. It is only as we come in close contact with our fellow men and by the kind of intimate associations treasured here, learn to know what a man believes, that we really come to understand and appreciate him. By these associations we learned something of the loyalties and convictions of our departed colleagues and today we make a record of our appraisal of their indefinable qualities of soul which found expression here. Now we assume the rather difficult role of honoring them, difficult because we touch a very tender theme and a delicate one, but it is altogether proper for us to rejoice in honoring them.

I think one would have to endure some of the hard tests of service here to understand the depth of our affection and admiration for them. If one sees only the surface, he might mistake our disputes for distrust. One would have to know something of these experiences that exhibit a sharp clash of opinion to understand that underneath are abiding friendships and mutual confidence.

It was not my privilege to know either of the Senators, either Senator REED or Senator MILLER, but as I read the eulogies that were paid to them I could understand some-

thing of the sense of grief that pervaded the ranks of the Senate when they passed on.

I read of Senator REED, of Kansas, for example, that he was "a great legislator, a great pioneer, a great American." And then there was an interesting line, "the most colorful warrior that his State had produced in the battle of his day."

I read of Senator MILLER, of Idaho, that "his life was a shining example of unselfish service to his fellow man," and that "he was a noble person."

I was in the Chamber of the House on most of the occasions when the passing of our five Members was announced. Their closest friends stood and rendered honest tribute. I have reflected upon those things that were said of them. I was impressed, too, by the characterizations that were used with reference to all of them. That is, each of them was "fearless, honest, able, persevering, conscientious, generous, strong, and kind."

Then there are the special observations about each life and career. Some of the finest eulogies put into the Record are from those who had not been associated with them here, but were evidently based upon a close study of their public service. There was that interesting comment of Archbishop Cushing, of Boston, for example, upon the life of GEORGE J. BATES, of Massachusetts, "More men knew the merits of the man than knew the man himself." Since each of the Members represented close to a third of a million people and were known outside their districts in many areas for distinguished public service, it might well have been said of them all.

It was said of GEORGE BATES in addition, "He was a man of expansive human sympathy; completely devoted to the public welfare; truly a great American."

Of RICHARD J. WELCH, of California—and these were the words of the majority leader, Mr. McCormack, who sat on the opposite side of the aisle, that "he was an ideal gentleman, a perfect legislator."

Of MARTIN GORSKI, of Illinois, that he was "a man of high principles, an unassuming friend, an effective public servant."

Of SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND, of Virginia, that he was "modest, scholarly, and tolerant," and the words of the Speaker of the House, Mr. Rayburn, "he was one of the greatest souls that it has ever been my privilege to know."

Of my friend RALPH CHURCH: "Earnest, sincere; he built his career upon conviction"; and that in his service of community, State, and Nation, "he conformed to the standards of a Christian." These short biographies tell us a lot about the men of whom they were spoken. They relate to what each believed and what each did in consonance with that belief. These testimonies reflected the life of faith, and as Thomas Carlyle said, "A man's faith, or his lack of it, is the most considerable part of him."

So, Mr. Speaker, here we have exemplified the elements of faith. These men all believed in something, and it bears out the point that I think I made in the beginning, they had convictions. It is always difficult to speak of religion without being obstrusive or being misunderstood, yet I think the people of the Nation would like to know that their Representatives find time in which to do it appropriately, and they would certainly wish us to honor these men in their faith and religious ideals.

The total service of the seven was slightly in excess of a hundred years, their legislative achievements were enormous. As long as the Republic shall stand, perhaps, the impact of their minds will be felt in our legislative policy. Yet, Mr. Speaker, a man does not live in his craftsmanship. I do not disparage it, but a legislative monument is insecure and impermanent, for laws are changed, and the policies that we all help devise, so valuable at the hour, will be altered.

Neither can a man live in the sustained recognition of his family. As a parent and grandparent, I have that normal pride in my own family. I would like to think that 400 years

from now my name will be perpetuated, but I am impressed by this thought, if four centuries later someone should bear my name, 2,047 other people—and this is an unalterable biologic principle—would have contributed as much to his heritage as I.

No, even though this is a noble impulse and worthy, a man cannot live by pride of family alone, any more than he can live in legislative glory.

Neither can a man live in the physical things that he helps to create. Every one of us in our travels over the country is impressed with the fact that communities constantly seek to honor their Representatives in the Congress.

I was in Syracuse the other day, and I saw the very handsome memorial to our friend, Clarence Hancock. I think that is typical.

A man cannot live in the bridges and buildings or dams or airports or highways that he helps to build. RICHARD WELCH, for example, is identified with the Golden Gate Bridge. But considering the ephemeral nature of life itself, some day that great structure may be destroyed. Its superstructure may lie beneath the restless waters of the sea because a more ingenious people will replace it with something that better fits their times.

A man must live in something else. He may surely live in attachment to immortal principles. What I would like to say out of the depth of my great appreciation for these men is that by attaching themselves to things that are infinite and eternal they knew one phase of immortality. The older I grow the more convinced I am of the necessity for interpreting, for example, the ideal of justice. It is not abstract at all. It has reality for all men eventually in some human experience. This delicate and important instrument which the people commit to us their lawmakers is to be used with that sense of its serving an infinite force, an undying influence in life—the attainment of justice.

We are only partly right, though it represents a great American ideal, when we say that ours is a Government of laws and not of men. For that ideal itself would fail unless it be a government of laws, good laws, administered by righteous men. Something like this was perhaps in the mind of Cicero, when he said:

> True law is right reason, consonant with nature, everlasting and unchanging. It does not differ for Rome or for Athens, but one law shall be for all times and all people. We cannot repeal that law; we cannot be relieved by any legislature of the obligations which it imposes, and we do not need to look outside ourselves for the true expounder of it.

Another pillar in the structure of faith is one's belief about man himself. When the prophet spoke of man as of "few days and full of trouble, like a flower he is cut down," he was speaking gloomily of death, which is only one aspect of life, and one has but to turn a few pages to come upon an equally authentic view, that of the psalmist who said, "What is man that Thou art mindful of him? Thou hast made him a little lower than the angels and hast crowned him with glory and honor," and then a thought that has thrilling implications for the philosophy of free government, "Thou madest him to have dominion." This high opinion of man's capacity for self-government is the basis of our institutions in the West. It finds expression in the Declaration of Independence whose author believed in the spiritual origin of our rights and liberties. Here are the moral bonds that unite us. "We hold these truths," said Jefferson—and "we" means all—not the Jeffersonians but the Hamiltonians as well, not the Virginians but the New Englanders and all colonists as well. We, the people of a free land, have built upon the foundations of faith.

Here, Mr. Speaker, is an American doctrine worthy of perpetuation. It follows that if we think sound thoughts about man, viewing him as God's creation, we will think soundly about his human society. The good life is devoted to putting

moral content into political institutions. It is the one thing that the forces of materialism cannot conquer. The blandishments of those who think only in terms of power will be unavailing against a good man. This was the thought of Ernest Hocking when he said:

> It is only a religious faith reaching the ultimate solitudes of the soul, for which our pleasing amiabilities are but husks, that can create the unpurchasable man, and it is only man, unpurchasable by any society, that can create the sound society.

For fullest consolation in the loss of these friends we reach out eagerly for the hope that is found in the writings of great men of the past. For what men think of death is also distinguishing. They have told us in ways that vary with the moods in which they wrote what they believed death to be like, and they have helped us. For whatever our fears, we, too, believe it is but an interlude, a temporary separation. We like to think of it as the gateway to a larger life. It is, as the poet said, "but the velvet footstep of the Father himself. His voice so low and His step so soft, that we cannot see or hear Him."

When death comes to a colleague and grief spreads through our ranks, we feel as Douglas Malloch did when his friend, Emerson Hough, passed away—

> To all eternity he binds us.
> He links the planet and the star,
> He rides ahead, the trail he finds us,
> And where he is and where we are will never seem again so far.

It is difficult, Mr. Speaker, to find something new to say. It is hardly worth the struggle. We can draw upon these great resources of the past, and without apology I offer them today. Even the great Robert Ingersoll, almost afraid to grasp the hope of a reunion with his loved ones and so intellectually honest that he never avowed a strong faith, voiced a beautiful aspiration when he said, "in the night of death, hope sees a star and listening love can hear the rustle of an angel's wing."

I hope, therefore, Mr. Speaker, in the songs that are sung and the things that are said, and in the rich thought of mighty minds repeated we may renew our belief that God has planned a greater destiny for us.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Smith] said, when Judge BLAND went away, that he believed the arduous duties of the war had shortened his life. I am not sure but that that is not rather typical and that it is fair to say, without exalting ourselves nor stressing the importance of our position, that the hazards of legislative service are indeed great. I am sure of this—that since we live in one of the most difficult periods of human history, I dare say that other dangers are ahead.

Therefore, in closing let me repeat the lines that a British sergeant wrote in the midst of his peril during the Second World War:

Almighty and All Present Power,
Brief is the prayer I make of Thee.
I do not ask, in battle hour,
For any shield to cover me.

The vast unalterable way,
From which the stars do not depart,
May not be turned aside to stay
The bullet flying toward my heart.

I ask no power to strike the foe,
I seek no petty victory here.
The enemy I hate, I know
To God is also dear.

But this I ask; be at my side
When death is flying through the sky.
Almighty God, who also died,
Teach me the way that I should die.

We thank God for these good men. It is the finest epitaph that could be written, and it has been said of each, "He was a good man."

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, it was not in the buildings they erected nor their legislative achievements, but in their beliefs,

their loyalties, their convictions, the hopes they raised, the fears they dispelled, and the sound beliefs which they strengthened, that they built their greatest monument.

Master Sgt. Glenn Darwin, United States Air Force, sang Bless This House, by Brahe; and Recessional, by De Koven.

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Lodge].

Hon. JOHN DAVIS LODGE, a Representative from the State of Connecticut, delivered the following address:

ADDRESS BY HON. JOHN DAVIS LODGE

Mr. LODGE. Mr. Speaker, it is altogether fitting that we should pause amid the din and dust of our daily existence to pay our respects to those Members of Congress who have recently been gathered to their fathers. Since we assembled in this Chamber on a similar occasion a year ago two Senators and five Representatives have crossed the bar. We are met to commemorate their passing. We are convened to mourn their absence from these halls. But our meeting here has, it seems to me, a significance beyond the natural sadness which we feel at the irremediable departure of these friends. For just as theirs were lives of service so must we on this occasion resolve to continue in that service with resourcefulness, with imagination, and with courage. Only in that way can we justify their peacetime sacrifice and the wartime sacrifice of so many others.

I call the roll:

Senator BERT HENRY MILLER, Idaho.

Senator CLYDE MARTIN REED, Kansas.

Representative RICHARD JOSEPH WELCH, California.

Representative GEORGE JOSEPH BATES, Massachusetts.

Representative MARTIN GORSKI, Illinois.

Representative SCHUYLER OTIS BLAND, Virginia.

Representative RALPH EDWIN CHURCH, Illinois.

These are the men whose lives and whose work we eulogize today. These colleagues of ours made an indelible imprint upon the legislative history of their time.

This moving occasion should, I am convinced, be one not merely of commemoration but rather of rededication to the timeless truths for which they worked and struggled and died. Ours is the torch and we must carry on. Our constructive action is the noblest monument which we can erect in their memory.

Joined with us here today are the friends and relatives of the men who in recent months have made the great discovery. We stretch out our hands to them in friendly remembrance. We open our hearts to them with understanding and with compassion.

This is an occasion of dignity and tenderness in which the memory of these upright and devoted public servants lingers like a perfume on a summer breeze. It is a time for poignant recollection.

This memorial service is an apt tribute. It is most appropriately a permanent part of the report of the activities of the Congress. It testifies to the lasting place which they will occupy in the minds and hearts of those who loved them and knew them. It is a confession of our regard for their accomplishments and of our respect for their memory.

As we meet many of us can recall with nostalgic vividness the idiosyncracies, the indefinable charms and gestures of each of these men. Their personalities return to us with touching clarity. We who serve in the Congress are bound together by a common experience irrespective of party. All of us have been through gruelling campaigns. We, their colleagues, know that in the Congress no one can dissemble for very long. A Member who gains influence and distinction does so because of his intrinsic worth. He does so by virtue of his character and ability. The vital opportunities for useful employment and effort which we regard as involving

the essential welfare of the American people exist in these halls in terms of service to mankind. And while we have violent differences of opinion and sometimes harsh words are spoken there is a basic sense of fellowship which suffuses all our doings and which in times of common stress and strain unite us in friendship.

We grieve. But we do not grieve for these men who now are a part of the mysterious immensities which circumscribe our lives. We grieve because we shall miss them. We shall miss these friendly associations. We shall miss their vigorous participation in the work of the Congress.

Yet, this is no time to strain with desperate longing against the chasm which seems insuperably to separate us from them. We, too, are a fateful part of the events which have carried them beyond our pale. We cannot stem the rush of the resistless hours. The days of our years are numbered. Some day we shall join them. We, the living, are a part of their infinity. Let us therefore not beat our breasts in helpless anguish but rather leave our spirits bare to feel the truth they cannot understand.

We are living in urgent times, times in which men search their hearts and minds for at least a few answers to the great and grievous problems with which we are beset. These are, indeed, times which try men's souls. The first half of the twentieth century has been critical, difficult, full of change. Man is passing through a great Gethsemane of moral readjustments to the machine which he has created. Those to whom we pay tribute today have gone from this worldly tempest of doubt and indecision into the soothing calmness and serenity of that long lagoon to which there is no ending. They have served their fellow man. Their day on earth is done. They have been tried and not found wanting. They have gone to their just reward. They live in the enduring quality of their achievements and in the fond recollections of those who knew and loved them. We remain.

Peace, peace! he is not dead, he doth not sleep—
He hath awakened from the dream of life—
'Tis we, who lost in stormy visions, keep
With phantoms and unprofitable strife,
And in mad trance, strike with our spirit's knife
Invulnerable nothings—we decay
Like corpses in a charnel; fear and grief
Convulse us and consume us day by day,
And cold hopes swarm like worms within our living clay.
He hath outsoared the shadow of our night;
Envy and calumny and hate and pain,
And that unrest which men miscall delight,
Can touch him not and torture not again;
From the contagion of the world's slow stain
He is secure.

In sober truth we are not secure save in our unassailable faith that liberty is an imperishable truth. Had Patrick Henry said "Give me security or give me death" we would not know his name today. Liberty. It is for this that we must persevere, that we must live our lives. It is for freedom that we must live and be prepared to die. We must reject the arid atheism with which sinister tyrants are attempting to undermine our institutions, to sabotage our freedom, to corrupt our youth, to dissipate our convictions and to deprive both life and death of their meaning. These godless doctrines point the way to dishonor and despair.

We who are destined to remain for a while in our earthly harness must take counsel of our faith rather than of our fears. In the words of Winston Churchill:

> We must be prepared for further efforts of mind and body and further sacrifices to great causes if we are not to fall back into the confusion of aim, the rut of inertia, and the craven fear of being great.

Each of us must do his allotted task in an effort to meet successfully the grim and somber challenge which is crowding down upon us from every corner of the globe. Then when we shall be called to join our dear departed colleagues it shall be said of us, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

Life's diverse inceptions, birth and death, are beyond the comprehension of man. Just as nature abhors a vacuum, so man abhors the word death. Our hearts grow numb as we contemplate the wide harmonic silences of death. There are no words because there is essentially no end. But there is faith. Faith in an indissoluble identity, faith in our own infinity. This meeting of commemoration and of rededication is also one of celebration. We meet to celebrate the soul. Those with whose spirits we commune today have met the dawn of an eternal sun. Our task here is to assure the soul's advance. Plato said "Time is the moving image of eternity." Eternity is now. The time of revelation is now. We are the trustees, the repositories of all the innumerable yesterdays of time. We are the harbingers of onward latent long millenniums. We can take heart from the sure knowledge that our opportunities for useful service, for dynamic leadership are equal to our grave responsibilities.

The challenge which faces us who have chosen public service as our mission is essentially the same challenge which has always faced the people's representatives. It is, in its basic elements, the challenge which faces the people of America. We bring that challenge into sharp focus. We must have vision for "where there is no vision the people perish."

This age-old challenge has been given a wonderful clarity and an exciting substance by the turbulent events of the last few decades. We know "deep down in that dumb region of the heart in which we dwell alone" that we cannot meet this challenge merely with procedural devices and man-made machinery. There must be the massive motive power of a moral force. Even the atom bomb will move to the measure of men's thoughts. We shall be hoist with our own delinquency if in this spiritual emergency we rely solely on our material prowess. The dialectical materialism of the brutal Communist dogma cannot be combated solely with plans and agreements, equipment and things. Our mate-

rial world will crash in splinters around us unless it has some lofty thoughts to hold it up.

Let us then rededicate ourselves to the sublime truths on which our great Nation was founded and forsake the base and mutable alloy which tempts us to seek refuge in vulgar expediencies, trivial pastimes, and ineffectual felicities. Let us be resolute and meet this onslaught of barbarism as our colleagues have met the challenge of the sunrise. Only in this way can we really escape "the tyranny of time, and brief content of all achievement and prosperity." Let us resolve "to illustrate in thought and word and deed, in life and death, the utmost that we are."

So shall this occasion serve to give us a true perspective of the battle in which we are inextricably engaged. So shall we get a clear and steady view of the one prize that is not counterfeit. So shall we transmit to our successors the soul's divine inheritance. So shall these solemn memorial exercises serve not only to punctuate with reverence and warm regard the end of these precious lives but especially to ignite in the living a vibrant determination that this trembling hour shall be the touchstone for future accomplishments and progressions. So shall we at long last achieve a peace based on freedom, virtue, and reason.

> Well may we know it lies before us still,
> Who are the Pilgrims, as it stretched for them
> Whose pilgrimage is done; the self-same road,
> Hazardous, hard, unknown, which leads afar,
> Thro' lusts and lies, thro' laws and governments,
> Thro' all substantial things and sensible forms.
> And well for us if we may find it out,
> And walk thereon our spiritual way
> Forward to real achievements and progressions—
> Pilgrims, as once they were, in high resolve
> Launched on the Pilgrimage that once was theirs.

Master Sgt. Arthur Will sounded taps, the echo being sounded by Staff Sgt. Carl Costenbader.

The Chaplain pronounced the following benediction:

The Lord bless you and keep you; the Lord make His face to shine upon you and be gracious unto you; the Lord lift upon you His countenance and give you peace.

Amen.

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to the provisions of House Resolution 521, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Chair declares the House adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 1 o'clock and 8 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, May 18, 1950, at 11 o'clock a. m.

Memorial Addresses
on
Martin Gorski

Memorial Addresses

Remarks by Representative Linehan

Of Illinois

Mr. LINEHAN. Mr. Speaker, on Sunday in St. Matthew's Cathedral here in the Nation's Capital, memorial mass will be sung for Hon. MARTIN GORSKI, our beloved colleague from Illinois who passed to the Great Beyond only a few weeks after our adjournment in October.

It seemed fitting to the members of his own party and from his city of Chicago that on the first Sunday following our convening for the second session that we should meet, with his many friends from the delegations from the other States of the Union, in the sanctified atmosphere of religion to pay honor to the memory of a stout friend and a great public servant.

In every meaning of the phrase, MARTIN GORSKI was a great American. He never forgot when large opportunity came to him in the broadening of his influence that the greatest use which can be made of influence is to employ it in behalf of those who are most in need of the services of friendship. He was the champion of the oppressed and his hand was always extended to help to their feet those whom unfortunate circumstances had buffeted about.

As a lawyer of the highest standing in Chicago, as a learned and universally respected master-in-chancery, and as an influential Member of the Congress of the United States, he made a reputation for industry, integrity, and brilliant achievement which for generations will be an inspiration to the youth of Chicago. He was brought to this land, a lad of 3, an immigrant boy. Behind him was no influence. To help

him were not available the means of wealthy parents. Yet when he passed to his eternal reward the flags at half mast over the Capitol and over the House Office Buildings reflected the grief of the Nation to the service of which, and its ideals, he had given the fruitful years of his life.

Mr. Speaker, we have lost a great American. To me, with all the other Members from Illinois, has come the loss of a close and beloved friend.

Remarks by Representative Zablocki

Of Wisconsin

Mr. ZABLOCKI. Mr. Speaker, the sudden and untimely death of my dear friend and cherished mentor, MARTIN GORSKI, was a tragic loss to all of us who knew and loved him.

There are many who have known him longer and more intimately than I: they will attest to his laudable public service, his honesty and courage, his unshaken devotion to the principles which he always upheld.

I knew him personally but a year. Yet in this short span of time, while we met daily on this floor and in our offices, I have gained a profound respect and deep affection for this modest and considerate man, to whom the welfare of others was of utmost concern, and who devoted his life to the service of his people.

His character and kindly personality radiated warmth and affection wherever he went, and left an indelible impression on all who came in contact with him. I do not believe that I have ever met a man who was more accommodating and who would go out of his way to render assistance, regardless of political affiliations, not only to the people of his district, but to his colleagues in this body as well, than MARTIN GORSKI. I shall always cherish the memories of our fine associations and of his friendship.

In his death, the people of his district have lost not only a representative of unimpeachable integrity, but also, and primarily, a faithful servant and a friend. His benevolence, charity, and kindness have earned him an enviable reward in Heaven.

I wish to extend my sincere condolence and sympathy to his family and host of friends, whose consolation must be great in the knowledge that Almighty God has chosen our friend MARTIN among His very own.

Remarks by Representative Madden

Of Indiana

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, it was indeed a great shock for me to learn of the sudden passing of our colleague MARTIN GORSKI. MARTIN and I were sworn in as new Members of the Congress on the same day.

As my district adjoins the city of Chicago, I soon found that the problems, legislative and otherwise, existing in his district were identical on a great many important matters of legislation to those of mine. On many occasions we consulted and exchanged ideas, and I always found his good judgment and common sense very helpful.

MARTIN GORSKI came to this country from his native Poland with his parents when a mere child. He was in every sense of the word a self-made man. I do not know of any Member of Congress who regarded his congressional duties and responsibilities more seriously than MARTIN GORSKI. Everyone who knew him respected his opinion, and he enjoyed the confidence of many Members of this House. He will be sorrowfully missed by his friends in this body, as well as throughout the Chicago area.

I wish to extend to his family my sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Remarks by Representative Reed

Of Illinois

Mr. REED of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the sudden and unexpected death of our esteemed colleague, MARTIN GORSKI, filled my heart with sadness. Born in Poland, he came to Chicago at the tender age of three. Without the advantage of wealthy parents, he determined nevertheless to secure for himself a good education. After graduation from high school he attended, first, a business college, and then the Chicago Law School from which he received his bachelor of laws degree in 1917. These were evening schools and he was thus enabled to earn his way by working during the daytime. As a member of the Chicago Bar, his progress was rapid. He became successively an assistant State's attorney and master in chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County, which latter office he held for 14 years.

In 1942 the people of his congressional district chose him as their representative and he came to Washington as a Member of the Seventy-eighth Congress. He was reelected to the Seventy-ninth, Eightieth, and Eighty-first Congresses. During the 7 years that he served he and I were drawn closely together. Although of different political faiths, we had a number of things in common. We were both from Illinois; we were both lawyers, and the congressional districts we represented, although not adjoining, were but a few miles apart. I had been a member of the Committee on the Judiciary for several years and was delighted when, during his first term, MARTIN GORSKI was elected to membership in that great committee. Then, again, he was immediately appointed by chairman Hatton W. Sumners, as a member of the same subcommittee to which I had been assigned. We served together on that subcommittee during the entire remainder of

his congressional career and I came to know him well. He was modest, unassuming, conscientious, and gentlemanly. It did not take long for the members of our committee to appraise his real worth. That he was an able lawyer, there could be no doubt. Often he accepted assignments for special studies of proposed legislation and the opinions which he rendered on the legal questions involved, won for him the respect of every member of our committee. We have missed him since his demise and shall never forget his outstanding service. It was my sad duty to be one of the official party from this Congress to attend his funeral. The outpouring of people in all walks of life who assembled to pay their respects to his memory was ample evidence of the veneration in which he was held by those who knew him so well.

Some time, some day, our eyes shall see
The faces kept in memory;
Some day their hands shall clasp our hands
Just over in the morning land.

Proceedings
in the
House of Representatives

Proceedings in the House

TUESDAY, *January 3, 1950.*

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution (H. Res. 411).

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. MARTIN GORSKI, a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, no one of us will ever understand the fittings of the pattern of life. A year ago from the State of Illinois came to this House 12 Democratic Congressmen. We have returned at the opening of the second session, 11. During the days we have been away grief came to us. As a body, the surviving 11 attended the funeral services of our friend, MARTIN GORSKI, and mourning with us at that church in his district in Chicago were hundreds and hundreds of women and men and children. In their eyes were tears. They had lost a friend.

MARTIN GORSKI was a man. He was a man of strength and simplicity and with a heart that felt for every human being. There was no pretense about MARTIN GORSKI. Seldom was his voice lifted in this Chamber, yet his influence was felt in the Seventy-ninth and the Eightieth and the Eighty-first Congresses tremendously.

To me has been given this sad mission in the absence of our beloved dean, Mr. Sabath, and at the requests of our next senior Member from Chicago, Mr. O'Brien, and a friend of MARTIN GORSKI, who cannot speak at length on account of the grief that is in his heart. He came to this Chamber in the Seventy-ninth Congress with MARTIN GORSKI, a lifelong

friend of the same Polish blood extraction. They were close bosom friends. When the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Gordon] returned from Europe on a mission for his country and at the airport here heard of MARTIN GORSKI's passing, it was a man with a broken heart who returned to the Chicago that both had represented in three Congresses.

MARTIN GORSKI was born in Poland. He was brought to Chicago as a boy of three. He came up the hard way. He was the child of poverty and he remained in this Chamber throughout his life the champion of the oppressed. When in this Chamber the matter of slum clearance was being discussed I watched the play of expression on the face of MARTIN GORSKI. I saw the gleam of happiness in his eyes when that bill to clear the slums and the bill for public housing was passed, because that marked another triumph in the achievements of this immigrant boy who had given his life to making his adopted country a richer and a finer place in which to live.

I cannot speak at greater length because the grief that I feel is filling my eyes with tears and is closing my voice.

I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Chesney].

Mr. CHESNEY. Mr. Speaker, the people of the Sixth District of Illinois have lost a great statesman and a fine public servant. I, too, have felt the loss of this great friend. I remember when I first came to the Eighty-first Congress. I went to MARTIN GORSKI's office to ask him for advice. He told me what problems would be encountered by a Congressman during his first term in office. It was through the able guidance and sage counsel given me by MARTIN GORSKI that I was able to firmly meet my new responsibilities.

MARTIN GORSKI was born in Poland of very poor parents. He came to this country at an early age, and through his diligent efforts he rose to great heights in public life. It is only in the United States that an immigrant who faced persecution and the oppression of human rights would be able to rise to the dignity of being a Representative of a con-

gressional district in his adopted country. The Sixth District of Illinois will miss MARTIN GORSKI. He served his people well. He was efficient and capable. He did not seek personal glory. He seldom spoke in the great halls of this Chamber, but he always served the cause of true democracy. He has friends on both sides of the aisle. He may have differed politically, but his mind and heart were for the salvation of true democratic ideals.

MARTIN GORSKI has gone to the Great Beyond. He is probably today gazing upon this great Chamber and upon his friends with deep satisfaction in the knowledge that his work was well done. The city of Chicago, the great State of Illinois, and his district will feel keenly the loss of MARTIN GORSKI, but the ideals which he held uppermost in life and for which he fought will always remain in the hearts of the people of his district.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Yates].

Mr. YATES. Mr. Speaker, I join my colleagues in expressing my profound regret at the sudden passing of our beloved colleague, MARTIN GORSKI. To me, MARTIN GORSKI'S life epitomizes the great and wonderful tradition that is peculiarly that of our great Nation, the poor immigrant boy who through only hard effort and hard work rose to represent in the Halls of this Congress people from all walks of life, the rich as well as the poor, in his district in the city of Chicago.

I came to know MARTIN GORSKI last year when I was elected to this great body. He was a quiet person, yet his genial personality, his kindness, his sympathy, the untold amount of time he took in listening to the problems of one who was confronted with a new way of life, endeared him very much to me. I came to know his great desire to help his fellow man, and the wonderful facets of his personality, which was an inspiration to all of us.

He was simple in his habits. His life was an example for all to follow. He was a true friend. We from the State of Illinois, particularly those in his congressional delegation, will miss him very much.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Gordon].

Mr. GORDON. Mr. Speaker, my heart was very much saddened on learning of the sudden passing of my close, dear friend and colleague, MARTIN GORSKI. His death has made a deep wound in my heart and is a great loss to his loved ones and many friends. He will be missed by all of us and may Almighty God have mercy on his soul.

Mr. Speaker, the selection of Members of Congress to represent the people of this great Nation is not only a distinctive honor but a tremendous and weighty responsibility that demands the best faculties we can muster to cope with national and world-wide problems that especially confront us at this time. MARTIN GORSKI can be classed in this category of man, for his background as a lawyer, a civic-minded leader whose understanding, through his many years of experience, demonstrated his ability to lend a helping hand whenever the opportunity presented itself and his good judgment was necessary. MARTIN was not a man who sought headlines or front-page publicity or sought fame. He was a man that devoted himself diligently, conscientiously, and earnestly in the task with which he was entrusted by his constituents. He never had an unkind thought in his mind. He always was pleasant, courteous, agreeable, and attempted in every way he possibly could to give other Members the benefit of his experience and advice. It is most regrettable that he should pass from us so suddenly and without any warning whatsoever. I know that all the Members of the House join with me in conveying to the people of his district our appreciation that they sent him to this body to serve them and our country during the trying years he was a Member. They

have sustained a great loss, the State of Illinois has sustained a great loss, and our beloved country has sustained a great loss. Every one of us, particularly I, who knew him for his sterling character and remarkable personality, has sustained a personal loss.

He was brought to this country from Poland at an early age, learned our American ways in our parochial schools in Chicago, and sought higher education, through his own efforts, bearing in mind the need of helping his fellow man who asked for guidance and advice. He has left a splendid background of his progress, showing through perseverance and hard work, what can actually be accomplished through one's own unselfish endeavors.

Before coming to Congress in 1942, MARTIN was an assistant State prosecutor; later he became a master of chancery of the city of Chicago, where he served the people with honesty, integrity, an open mind at all times.

The only regret I have is that it was not my privilege to be in this country at the time of his passing to pay my beloved respects to my close friend. Through our friendship and inseparable companionship in Congress, as we both came here at the same time, we were affectionately called by our many friends of the House "the Chicago twins." The news was given me by my secretary when our plane landed at the Washington Airport on December 13 that my "twin" colleague, MARTIN GORSKI, had gone to his last reward. It was a great shock that I can never get over.

He has added through his services here in the House of Representatives another name to that long list of eminent and distinguished Illinoisans who have served the Nation in times of need from the day of its founding down to the present time.

May God be gracious to his family and to the people whom he served.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Lane].

MARTIN GORSKI: REPRESENTATIVE AMERICAN

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, he came from a great city, deep in the heart of the United States, a city where many different races come together and learn the American way of enterprise and good fellowship, far removed from the ancient fears and suspicions that inhibit the people of the Old World.

Chicago is a big city—energetic, bold, and still rough in spots. It is a live city, the nerve center of a railroad system which links the Atlantic with the Pacific and brings to it the riches of a continent to be manufactured into the comforts and conveniences of modern life. From this pulsating and diversified city come typical Americans who are willing to tackle any problem no matter how complex. From the Great Lakes and the Great Plains that meet at Chicago is born the vision and adventuresome spirit of leadership.

MARTIN GORSKI was one of its finest products. He brought the sturdy qualities of diligence and faith to his work as a Representative in Congress from the Fourth Illinois District.

Some observers, on seeing the United States for the first time, are impressed by the massive size and sinews of the things we build. More penetrating students, seeking the reason for these achievements, discern the men who really make America.

And the secret of this miracle is that we offer the most encouraging environment to all who live here, providing that freedom of opportunity which is like the sun and the air and the rain that nourish man's spirit and his energies.

What the United States offers, men of ability and character repay with the joy of fulfillment.

MARTIN GORSKI was such a man.

He was born in Poland. His parents brought him to the New World at an early age. He took root and he flourished in the bustling metropolis of Chicago where he lived in the same district for over 50 years. Through grammar and high school, business college, and law school, he learned not only the technique for earning a living in the service of an honor-

able profession. To him came the ever-expanding knowledge of his fellow men, partners with him in the enthusiastic job of building a better society.

He served as their Representative in the Congress from 1942 until 1949 where I came to know him well as a colleague on the Judiciary Committee. I was impressed with his great love for the country of his adoption. He did not take it for granted as some of our native-born do. In him was the profound belief that only in a free community can men resolve their differences with justice and decency as they move through this brief life toward their immortal goal.

His personal faith in the greater meaning of life's journey was a living reality that guided his consideration of every legislative issue. He was not a self-seeker because he gave service far greater in return than the honors which came to him. Behind the external necessities to which every man in public life must accommodate himself, was an integrity that was unimpeachable. He knew the law, he served it, and he loved the principles which guide it in its finest expression.

His next of kin have suffered an irretrievable loss and to them we extend our tender consolation. When the shock of grief is mellowed by time, may they treasure the memory of his accomplishments and take heart from the fact that his life on this earth has earned him eternal happiness.

The neighborhood in which he grew up and which sent him as its most distinguished son to represent it at Washington, will mourn him for a long time to come. His example will serve as an inspiration to the man or woman who is chosen to fill the seat which he left vacant in answer to a higher call.

We in Washington will miss this able and highly respected colleague. We learned much from him and this most of all: The high standard of duty to which he dedicated the years of his life.

In the great and growing tradition of those who have served in the Congress, and by their contributions have

proved the wisdom of representative government, MARTIN GORSKI will be remembered as a true servant of the people.

It was my privilege to know him as a friend who shared the hope and confidence of his boundless human heart.

Like so many others I am indebted to the memory of a real American: MARTIN GORSKI.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. Priest].

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I arise at this time to pay a very brief but sincere tribute to the memory of MARTIN GORSKI. It was my pleasure to have been associated with him, at times rather closely, during the time he served as a Member of the House of Representatives.

He would come over frequently to have lunch before the time for the House to begin its daily session.

That has been a part of my routine when possible so that I could have lunch out of the way before the session of the House started.

On many such occasions it was my privilege to have lunch in the restaurant with MARTIN GORSKI. I came to know how the man thought and felt. Just a few days before his death I was in the great city of Chicago to address a luncheon meeting. MARTIN GORSKI was present on that occasion. Again, I was impressed by the genuineness and the warmth of his great friendship. As I think of him today, I think of some lines that Henry Van Dyke wrote, which might well be considered as the measure of a man, and I think how modest, hard-working, and unassuming MARTIN GORSKI, with his very fine sentiment and spirit, has measured up to those tests which Van Dyke set forth in the lines he wrote quite a number of years ago when he said:

> Four things a man must learn to do,
> If he would write his record true;
> To think without confusion, clearly;
> To love his fellowman sincerely;
> To act from honest motives purely;
> To trust in God's help securely.

I shall greatly miss the presence in this Chamber of MARTIN GORSKI, a devoted public servant and a true and understanding friend.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Michener].

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker—

> Friends are in life's exchange
> True tender for all the rarest forms of joy;
> The only pauper is the friendless man.

The eulogies in these memorial services make it crystal clear that, measured by this standard, MARTIN GORSKI was a wealthy man. Those who have spoken have correctly portrayed the life and character of this kindly, efficient, and worth-while legislator.

It was my privilege to serve on the Judiciary Committee and its Bankruptcy Subcommittee with Mr. GORSKI. To know him was not only to respect and admire him, but to love him. He was one of those rare men who, if he could not say good of his colleagues, said nothing. I am not familiar with his education or his background before he entered the House, but I do know that he had a splendid mind, that he was a good lawyer, and that he was one of those optimists who saw the doughnut rather than the hole in the doughnut.

Many a law on the statute books is a better law because MARTIN GORSKI helped write it. We shall all miss him and this is especially true of the Committee on the Judiciary of which he was such an outstanding member. My sympathy goes out to his immediate family and his close friends.

Mr. O'HARA of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have the privilege of revising and extending their remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. Deane). Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. O'BRIEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, we all mourn the death of Congressman MARTIN GORSKI, of Illinois. Whatever tribute I may pay him would be as much a tribute to a man and citizen of Chicago and Illinois as it would be to a Member of Congress. I had the pleasure of knowing Congressman GORSKI and knowing him personally, long before he became a Member of the House of Representatives. He was a highly respected citizen of Chicago and the State of Illinois, and ever a friend of the people. He was loyal and kind to his personal friends and held their loyalty during the years I knew him, and he held their respect as well.

In the Halls of Congress, Representative GORSKI voted his convictions without regard to the popularity of his position. He had a keen judicial mind, a sense of justice, an innate endowment of statesmanship. The people of Chicago paid their highest tribute to Congressman GORSKI in life by electing him to Congress four consecutive terms, and he will live in the hearts of his friends.

Mr. BUCKLEY of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, when word came to me of the sudden death of my good friend, MARTIN GORSKI, I was stunned. During my association with him I had always found him to be a man of excellent character, most congenial, and possessed of considerable ability. He devoted many years of his life to serving the public and we have all suffered a great loss in his passing—his family, his colleagues, and the people of his district whom he served so faithfully, as well as his host of friends.

I feel it is fitting that we pause at this time in respect to his memory.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, again the hand of fate has taken from our midst a beloved colleague. We, in Chicago, who were privileged to know MARTIN GORSKI throughout the years, felt a deep sense of shock upon learning of his untimely passing.

MARTIN GORSKI

To have known MARTIN GORSKI was to love him. Quiet, unassuming, ever friendly, he worked diligently and unceasingly for the people of his district. He was a man of real ability, courageous, honest, and sincere, and I have always been impressed by the fairness he always displayed and his friendly attitude toward all things.

Mr. GORSKI resided for over 50 years in the district which he so ably represented here. As a lawyer and State's attorney, he established an enviable reputation during his early years. Elevated to the post of master in chancery of the Superior Court of Cook County, Ill., he served with distinction for 13 years, when he was elected to the Seventy-eighth Congress in 1942. His passing is a distinct loss to his district, Illinois, and the Nation, and a great personal loss to those of us who knew him and loved him.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. ROONEY. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to the memory of our beloved departed colleagues, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 14 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, January 4, 1950, at 12 o'clock noon.

FRIDAY, *January 6, 1950.*

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McDaniel, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Senate had adopted the following resolution (S. Res. 200):

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. MARTIN GORSKI, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now take a recess until 12 o'clock tomorrow.

THURSDAY, *January 12, 1950.*

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, many fine tributes have been paid by his colleagues to the memory of our late friend MARTIN GORSKI, but I am sure we all agree that words alone cannot express fully our feeling of his loss.

Our late dear friend from Illinois, in his service through four Congresses, made his influence for good felt in an unpretentious but effective fashion. His sincerity, his love for humanity, his industry on behalf of his constituents, his patriotism, and his unselfish desire to be helpful to all with whom he came in contact, were a shining example to his fellows.

MARTIN GORSKI personified the spirit that has made America great. Rising from humble but God-loving parents of Polish origin, he repaid with service to the Nation and its people for the opportunities this land had given him. Individually he was representative of a practical ideal that has helped to bring America to its present position of eminence in the world; and that is, that men of varied nationality backgrounds, of different religious faiths, and of all races, can learn to live together in amity, each contributing to the richness and the growth of our country.

Our democracy is stronger today because MARTIN GORSKI lived in its yesterday.

Proceedings
in the
United States Senate

Proceedings in the Senate

WEDNESDAY, *January 4, 1950.*

The PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a resolution (H. Res. 411), coming over from the House of Representatives, which was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon MARTIN GORSKI, a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect the House do now adjourn.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, it had been my good fortune to know the late MARTIN GORSKI for a great number of years. Representative GORSKI, a native of the city of Chicago, had an excellent background and fine legal qualifications and attainments. He served the people of Cook County as assistant State's attorney and as master in chancery. In those offices of public trust he discharged his duties with unusual integrity and fidelity, which brought the plaudits of the people of the community.

Mr. President, Representative GORSKI has been in the Congress for the past 8 years. As a Member of the House of Representatives he attended faithfully to his duties and obligations, respected his oath to uphold the Constitution, and was ever aware of the problems of the people of the district which he represented. The democracy of Cook County and of the entire State of Illinois has lost a great Democrat and a true friend of the ideals of the Constitution of the United States. He was a faithful and respected member of the Cook County democratic organization. We in Cook County and Illinois mourn his loss and send to his

bereaved family tributes of respect from the Members of the Senate and the House who knew him best.

Mr. President, I send to the desk a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The resolution (S. Res. 200) was read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. MARTIN GORSKI, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

Resolved, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Representative BATES, of Massachusetts, and of the late Representative GORSKI, of Illinois, I move that the Senate stand in recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was unanimously agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 52 minutes p. m.) the Senate took a recess until tomorrow, Thursday, January 5, 1950, at 12 o'clock meridian.

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Memorial services held in the main

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